Times-Virginian

WEDNESDAY, FEB 25, 1920

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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## LESSON FOR MARCH 7

### JOHN WRITES ABOUT CHRISTIAN LOVE.

LESSON TEXT—I John 4:7-21.
GOLDEN TEXT—Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another.—I John 4:11.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—I John, II John, III John.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Loving One Another.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Loving God and Our Neighbors.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How to Show Love for God and His People.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Love Upon Society.

**I. The Origin of Love (vv. 7, 8).**

Love is of God, for God is love. God not merely loves, but he is the fountainhead of love. Love of country, love of humanity, filial and parental love, every particle of love everywhere has been derived from God; his love is infinite, eternal and unchangeable. Since love is of God, everyone who loves is born of God and knoweth God. The Christian by his life of love, interprets God to the world. It is not enough that the world should be told that God is good and kind, it should see his nature expressed in the life and love of the disciple. The Christian's life is the world's Bible. Where love is wanting, knowledge of God is wanting.

**II. God's Manifestation of Love (vv. 9, 10).**

God's method of making known his love is through the incarnation—the sending of his only begotten Son into the world to be the propitiation for our sins (John 3:16). The coming of Jesus Christ into the world and his taking on human nature makes possible life for those who receive him. If we would know God's love, let us look at Jesus Christ. Those who gaze upon him in reverent contemplation cannot doubt God's love.

**III. The Supreme Motive of Love (v. 11).**

God's love is the grand incentive prompting his children to love.

**IV. Love the Proof That God Dwells With Us (vv. 12-16).**

1. No man hath seen God at any time (v. 12), but there is abundant proof of his being. The one unmistakable proof of his being is love in the heart of man. Love is not native to the human heart, for the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked (Jer. 17:9). Out of the heart proceeds murder (Matt. 15:19). Love in the heart is proof that God dwells within.

2. Love proves that God's Spirit is within us (vv. 13-16). The fruit of the Spirit is love (Gal. 5:22). God's Spirit dwells within his children. The indwelling Spirit shows us Christ and makes us believe in him as God's Son, the Savior of the world. Those in whom God dwells will always make this confession. Those who deny the Deity of Christ have no fellowship with God, and those who have fellowship with God will confess Christ as his Divine Son.

**V. Love's Relation to the Judgment (vv. 17, 18).**

It casts out fear. A judgment day is coming, for God hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained (Acts 17:31). It will be a terrible thing for those unprepared to meet God at that time, but for those who are indwelt by the living God there will be a joyful meeting. He that dwelleth in God and God in him will realize the perfection of love in boldness in the day of judgment, because as he is so are we in this world (vv. 16, 17). The way to get rid of the fear of meeting God in the judgment is to be living with God now.

**VI. God's Love the Ground of All Love (v. 19).**

The reason we love is that our lives have come into touch with the great fountainhead of love. The incoming of God's being and nature becomes the animating and controlling principle of our lives. The one in whom love is not the master principle does not know God.

**VII. The Child of God Possesses Dual Love (v. 20).**

The proof that one loves the unseen God is that he loves the person visible who bears the likeness and image of God, and has become a member of the same family through the redemption in Christ Jesus. Love to God and man is united in the one breast of the Christian. The one who hates his brother while pretending to love God is a liar.

**VIII. The Solemn Command From God (v. 21).**

God commands that those who love him should love their brethren. Obedience to this command will eliminate all war and contentions.

**Life.**

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness, the small obligations given habitually, are what preserve the heart and secure comfort.—Sir H. Davy.

**Our Great Blessing.**

There is nothing that makes more for human happiness than the simple fact that some one needs us, that some task is holding us fast. We may ignorantly think of it as a burden, but it is our great blessing.

# FARMER'S INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX

**Gains for 1919 Must Be Figured Under U. S. Law—Returns Due March 15.**

**LAND SALE PROFITS TAXABLE.**

Necessary Farm Expenses May Be Deducted—Special Form for Farm Income—Cash or Accrual Basis for Computing.

A farmer, shopkeeper, or tradesman must figure up his net income for 1919; and if the farm or business income plus his other income was sufficient to require an income tax return a complete return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue by March 15.

A farmer should ascertain the gross income of his farm by computing all gains derived from the sale or exchange of his products, whether produced on the farm or purchased and resold.

**Farm Expenses.**

From his gross income a farmer is allowed to charge off all of his necessary expenses in the conduct of the farm during the year. These include costs of planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing. In addition to these costs he may deduct money spent for ordinary farm tools of short life bought during the year, such as shovels, rakes, etc. Also, the cost of feed purchased for his live stock may be treated as an expense in so far as this cost represents actual outlay, but the value of his own products fed to animals is not a deductible item.

Other farm expenses allowable are the cost of minor repairs on buildings (but not the dwelling house), on fences, wagons and farm machinery; also bills paid for horseshoeing, stock powders, rock salt, services of veterinary, insurance (except on dwelling house), gasoline for operating power and sundry other expenses which were paid for in cash.

As to hired help, all the productive labor is a deductible expense; but the wages of household servants, or help hired to improve the farm, as in tree planting, ditching, etc., cannot be claimed against earnings. A farmer is not allowed to claim a salary for himself or members of his family who work on the farm.

**Wear and Tear.**

Purchase of farm machinery, wagons, work animals, etc., also the cost of construction or extension of buildings, silos, fencing, etc., should be considered additional investments in the farm and are not proper deductions against income.

A reasonable allowance may be claimed for wear and tear on farm buildings (except the farmhouse), fences, machinery, work animals, wagons, tanks, windmills and other farm equipment which is used in the conduct of the farm.

As to autos and tractors, the cost of these is not an expense, although the cost of their upkeep is an allowable deduction, if the machines are used exclusively for farm purposes and not for pleasure. Also, in such cases, a deduction for wear and tear is allowed.

**Farm Losses.**

The loss of a growing crop is not a proper deduction from income, inasmuch as the value of the crop had not been taken into gross income. The loss of a building or of machinery through storm, lightning, flood, etc., is an allowable deduction, but care should be used to ascertain the correct loss sustained, as restricted by income tax regulations.

No deduction is allowed in the case of loss of animals raised on the farm, but a loss is deductible from gross income if the animals had been purchased for draft or breeding purposes.

Shrinkage in weight or value of farm products held for favorable market prices cannot be deducted as a loss, for the reason that when such products are sold the shrinkage will be reflected in the selling price.

**Sale of Farms and Land.**

The value of agricultural lands has been jumping during the past few years, and during 1919 many owners sold out part or all of their lands at big profits. All such gains constitute income and must be taken into the net income for the year.

Any person who sold part of a farm or ranch, or part of a parcel of land, must also show any gains realized by the sale.

The method of figuring gains and losses on such transactions is prescribed in the Income Tax regulations, copies of which may be secured from Internal Revenue Collectors.

**Forms for Returns.**

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued an improved Form 1040F for the use of farmers. This form, together with Form 1040A or 1040, will give the farmer explicit information as to how to properly figure his net income for 1919.

There are two methods of figuring a farmer's income tax return this year. He may make his return on the basis of the difference between the money and goods received for his products and the cash paid out for actual allowable farm expenses within the year. Or he may make his return on the accrual basis, which means computing the receipts and expenses that pertain to the taxable year, excluding income earned and expenses incurred in previous or succeeding years.

**What Makes Corn Pop?**

A grain of "popcorn" is filled with tightly-packed starch grains. The inside of the grain is divided into a large number of cells, each of which may be likened to a tiny box, the walls of which are sufficiently strong to withstand considerable pressure from within. Upon the application of heat the moisture present in each little box is converted into steam that finally escapes by explosion. The grain of corn then literally turns inside out and is transformed into a large mass of snow-white starch.


**Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

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**Vicarious Courtship.**

Under the social ideals of China every man is anxious to marry, but no man is permitted to seek a wife for himself. The contract of marriage is always made by a third party, and often a man finds himself bound to an imbecile, insane or chronically diseased wife, whose father has paid the marriage broker a high price to get her a husband.


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Here is the Tractor everybody has been waiting for and we are now booking orders for spring delivery.

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# TIMES=VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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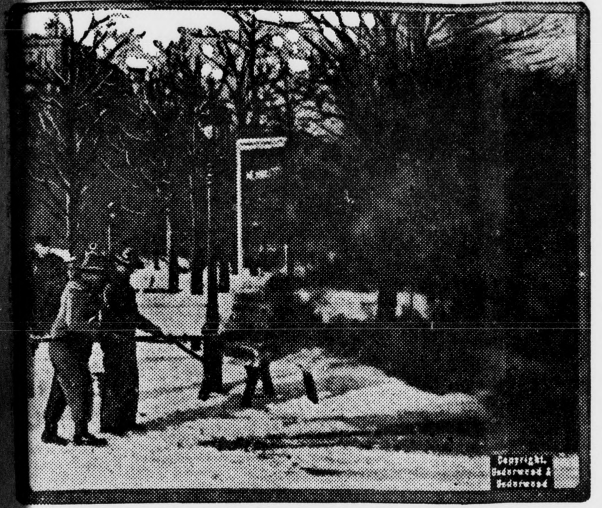
## MELTING SNOW WITH FLAME THROWER



Members of the chemical department using a flame thrower similar to that used in the trenches, to melt snow in Columbus Circle, New York city, after the recent terrific blizzard.

# SLEEP MALADY FOLLOWS "FLU"

**Always Has Appeared in Wake of Epidemics of Influenza.**

**IS TRACED BACK TO 1730**

Italian Scientists Study History of Disease—Best Way to Avoid the Sickness Is to Keep Resistance at High Point.

Rome.—Sleeping sickness, or sleeping headache, as the Italian scientists prefer to call the malady which has appeared in Rome and several other Italian cities, is believed by Prof. Giuseppe Sanarelli, the distinguished Italian bacteriologist, to be the same as that which followed other waves of influenza. Pope Benedict XIII died from influenza in 1730. The after effects of the epidemic at that time were so baneful that his successor, Benedict XIV, waived the fasting of churchmen during Lent, and similar action was taken by Pope Leo XII in 1890, when there was another wave of influenza, or la grippe.

**Keep Up Resistance.**

Professor Sanarelli, who has been studying the disease, says that the best way to avoid sleeping sickness is to keep the powers of resistance up to the highest point, as it seems to attack chiefly persons who are in a run-down condition. He also warns the public not to be unduly alarmed about the disease, and says he is unwilling to concede it is highly communicable or contagious until the actual cause of the malady is determined. And he does not think the germ will be discovered until after extensive experimentation with the brains of monkeys, such an expensive work that it can be carried out only with the aid of the millions of some philanthropic millionaire like John D. Rockefeller.

Professor Sanarelli says because of the sporadic appearance of the disease it is reasonable to assume many persons carry the germs but are immune to the disease until there is some sudden let-down in their physical condition which overcomes their power of resistance.

As the malady always makes its appearance at the same season as infantile paralysis and cerebrospinal meningitis, or spotted fever, and as it persists in reappearing occasionally between epidemics, Professor Sanarelli says it is not strange that it is frequently believed to be identical with them. However, he thinks it is quite a distinct disease, as it is confined chiefly to adults and does not leave the serious effects of cerebrospinal meningitis.

**Diagnosed in Different Countries.**

The malady has been diagnosed in widely scattered parts of the world in 1917, 1918 and 1919. At least one hundred cases were reported from English cities in 1918, but it died out in June. Until this year it had not been reported in Italy since 1889 and 1890, when it appeared in Mantua. Many persons died then after a few days, sometimes even hours, of lethargic sleep which could not be overcome. Bulgaria also had an epidemic at that time, and cases occurred in the United States.

The illness begins with mental depression, which is followed by sleeplessness, which develops into complete prostration. Drooping of the eyelids and frequently a crossing of the eyes occur. Loud talk and even shaking will not arouse patients suffering acutely with the malady, who answer incoherently to all inquiries and fall immediately into sleep again. The face is generally colorless and devoid of expression.

Professor Sanarelli is a member of the faculty of the University of Bologna and was formerly professor of microbiology and public hygiene at the University of Montevideo. He was also formerly undersecretary of state for agriculture in Italy.

**Long Walk for Job.**

Chicago, Ill.—A 2,600-mile hike from Toronto, Canada, to Oakland, Cal., is being undertaken by John Thornton, twenty years of age, who arrived here the other day. Thornton has been promised a job on his brother's ranch in Oakland, and not having the price of a ticket, decided to walk.

"I expect to say 'hello' to my brother some time in March, 1920," he said. He sleeps in the open after reeling off some 18 or 20 miles a day.

# LID IS NOW ON IN ALASKA

**Newest Mining Camp Is Real "Spotless Town."**

Gold Seekers Rushing There in Spring Will Find Place Quiet as Church.

Ketchikan, Alaska.—Hyder, newest of Alaskan mining camps, is a "spotless town" and many stampeders who may rush there in the spring are not going to find drinking, dancing and gambling going on wide open, as in the gold camps of the first stampede in '98, long before prohibition came, according to reports received here.

If Hyder's new residents find anything out of the ordinary next spring they may find it in Stewart, a Canadian town not far from Hyder. It is probable, however, that the red-coated constables of the Royal Northwestern Mounted police, who kept order at Dawson in the gold days, will be at Stewart next spring to see that things are within the law.

For a very brief period this winter Hyder was "wide open," according to reports.

"Whisky and beer were sold at many bars, girls were dancing, pianos were thumped and roulette, blackjack and faro were being played," wrote one miner from the town.

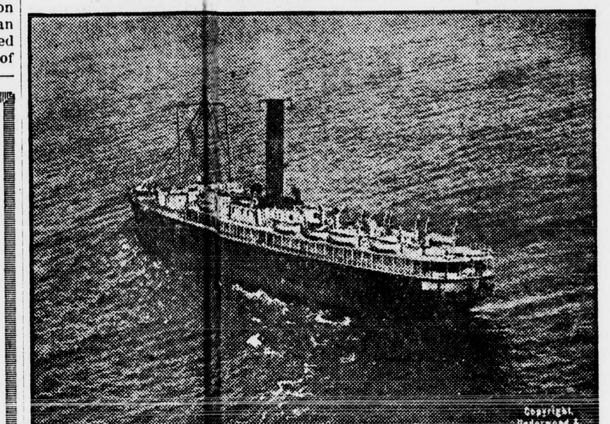
Then John Ronan, former territorial senator, was appointed United States marshal and he closed everything up. "Bang went the lid and hundreds could not get away from Hyder fast enough," the miner wrote. "Many went to Stewart. There everything seems to be wide open."

Hyder would have had a population of 20,000 in three months if the "lid" had been left off, the miner predicted. But the "lid" was clamped down and the population dwindled.

**Fish, Given "Drink," Comes Back to Life**

London.—The whole town of Yarmouth has viewed a small fish, a bream, and marveled. It has been named Jonah No. 2. Robert Watling, Coltishall, Norfolk, caught a 20-pound pike on Barton Broad. Some time later, when the pike was cleaned, a bream was found inside it. When examined, the bream's tail was seen to quiver. "Thereupon," said Watling, "I poured a drop of brandy down the fish's throat and placed it in a bait can, changing the water every 20 minutes. It soon began to revive, and in a short time was swimming around as full of life as ever."

## STEAMER PRINCESS ANNE STRANDED



A remarkable and exclusive photograph of the Princess Anne stranded off Rockaway Point, L. I., made from an airplane. The vessel was driven on a bar during the recent severe storms.

# MUST READ THE PSALMS

**Used in Reading Test for Aliens at Ellis Island.**

Required to Read From 30 to 40 Words in Any Language He Desires.

New York.—Uncle Sam will soon be conducting great classes in reading the Psalms almost at the feet of the Statue of Liberty. The pre-war practice of examining all immigrants who come by steerage at Ellis island has been restored.

More than 1,000 men and women will read from the Psalms there daily, and Miss Liberty, who stands a stone's throw from the island slip, could hear if she were incarnate.

Reading from the Psalms is the literacy test for admission to this country, which went into effect in May, 1917, and is now receiving its first real trial because immigration during the war was small. The law provides that an immigrant, with a few exceptions, must be able to read from thirty to forty words in any language he or she desires. The department of labor devised the Psalm as the fairest for all.

Immigration inspectors are equipped with cards in all languages, with verses from the Psalm printed on them. All types of script are represented—German, Arabic, Hebrew, Japanese, Russian, and so on—except Chinese, for that nationality is not permitted to immigrate.

Lest any alien learn parrot-like the verse of the Psalm that a friend in this country had to read, the inspectors have at least 40 different verses in each language, one verse to a card.

Primary examination at the island will require many more employees. Immigration authorities have estimated it will take $1,000,000 more annually to increase the force to a proper size as well as to raise salaries of present employees so that skilled workers will not leave the service for private employment.

## EX-DUKE WINS AGAINST STATE

**Confiscation of Estate by People's Commissioners in Germany Held Illegal.**

Berlin, Germany.—The former reigning duke of Gotha has won his suit against the free state, which peremptorily confiscated his property and incorporated it among the state's assets without affording the duke the slightest reimbursement. The duke immediately began suit to recover the estate and also claimed damages. In their defense the people's commissioner pleaded that they had acted within the letter of their prerogatives and were not answerable to the court. This plea has been rejected by the new tribunal, which has decided that the seizure of the duke's property was illegal. A special commission will now negotiate for a compromise.

## Belgium Sketches

### The Mussel-Wife of Saint Anne

By Katharine Eggleston Roberts

(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

"They stole my beer pump—those Germans," she set the bowl of steaming mussels before me with a thud, "and how can a person keep a good tavern without a beer pump?" Her hands rested on her broad hips and she gazed over Saint Anne's uneven street at the cathedral tower in Antwerp across the Scheld.

Out on the cobblestones thin-legged children played "hinkelen," a sort of hop-scotch. Their wooden shoes that flopped at the heels made the game difficult and exciting. They shouted and jumped high to avoid the lines. Near the water's edge two girls washed mussels in a wooden tub and piled them into pails. Sails of little fishing boats dipped and darted in the sparkling blue water and a puffing, yellow packet boat steamed sedately across toward Saint Anne.

"I remember very well when it looked as though the whole town of Antwerp was going to burn up and the refugees came across the pontoon bridge down there in droves. They left by the road up behind the hill. And then those Germans came. I never hope to see such another four years." She shut her lips in a straight line and shook her head. "Many are the pieces of bread and cheese I brought home sewed in my skirt and the eggs I stuffed in my waist. Thank goodness that time's past, but it's bad enough now. Everything needs fixing. I don't know if that floor there beside you is real safe yet."

I noticed the boards didn't fit well. "It doesn't look very strong," I agreed and moved my chair.

"No, we took it up to hide a mattress under there, but a German came in before we got it fixed. He stumbled into the hole and broke his ankle and the ends of the boards a little. It was the same man who took my beer pump." She sighed, but not for the damaged ankle.

"Minna!" She turned to the stooping girl who was scrubbing the entryway and backing steadily with her feet wide apart as she scrubbed—a peculiar crablike motion. "Minna, stop sloshing that water so and don't use so much soap; use more force."

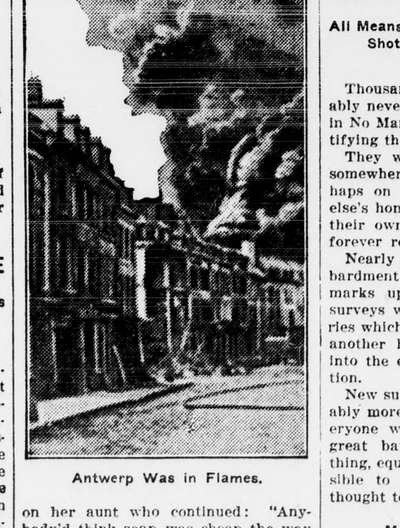
Minna's flaxen pigtails ceased their rhythmic swing as she halted and, still stooping, turned round blue eyes on her aunt who continued: "Anybody'd think soap was cheap the way you're using it." The round eyes regarded her steadily till she had finished, then turned back to the floor and, without a word, Minna recommenced her aquatic movements.

The whole neat bare room had that fresh, damp odor of a Belgian Saturday. The wooden tops of the empty deal tables were porous with frequent ablutions and the polished blue and white crockery shone on the long high bar.

The mussel-wife came over to see if I had all I wanted. "Soap!" she was still indignant. "That's just one thing. Everything's so high a person can't live—let alone wear enough clothes. I wore out all I had during the war and now I don't know what we're going to do. I'd have to sell a couple hundred steins of beer, or more, before I could buy any dress at all, and then it wouldn't wear long. But what's the use of buying clothes if you're going to starve to death? A body needs meat more than once a week but we can't have it. And then again, what's the use of trying to buy food if you're going to freeze to death? It's a choice, I guess." She made her way with long, flat-footed steps to see if Minna was employing more force than soap on the green tavern sign.

However, she returned in time to collect the small bill. "Customers are mighty few now. People can't spend much on lunches." A sigh came from the depths of her. "It's hard on us who depend on 'em. But it's the business my husband left me." She went to the bar to get my change. "That's the place." Moving aside a piece of tile, the mussel-wife pointed to a square hole on the bar. "It stood there bright and shiny. I'd get along so much better if they hadn't stolen my beer pump—those Germans!"

"And Then Those Germans Came."



Antwerp Was in Flames.

## PRIDE IN REBUILDING HOMES

**Belgians Hope to Reclaim What Was Destroyed and to Hear Children's Merry Laughter.**

The case of Ypres is particularly interesting. It had been proposed at one time to preserve the ruins of the whole town in their present state as a war memorial. But the interest of private owners and the attachment of inhabitants to their town will have to be taken into consideration. It is to be hoped that the burgomaster's plan for the rebuilding of the whole town, including the Cloth hall and the cathedral will not materialize, but nothing will prevent the inhabitants from going back to their old houses and restoring them to the best of their abilities. While regretting, from a purely artistic point of view, that the present ensemble of the grandest pile of ruins created by the war will not be entirely preserved, every Belgian will feel happier to think that, even here, in the most desolate spot of this desolate country, local pride and love of the clock tower proved stronger than the German guns, and that the cock will crow again and children laugh where shells of every description burst ceaselessly for four years amid the clatter of falling debris.—Emile Cammaerts in Yale Review.

## FAIL TO FIND FORMER HOMES

**All Means of Identifying Property Was Shot Away During Battle in No Man's Land.**

Thousands of Belgian families probably never will find their former homes in No Man's Land. All means of identifying them have been shot away.

They will find homes, of course, somewhere in that desert waste, perhaps on what used to be somebody else's home. But the exact location of their own sacred bit of ground may forever remain a mystery.

Nearly five years of ceaseless bombardment has obliterated the landmarks upon which the prewar land surveys were based. The old boundaries which distinguished one farm from another have literally been pounded into the earth—too deep for resurrection.

New surveys will come in time, probably more scientific than the old. Everyone who once owned part of the great battlefield will receive something, equal in size and as near as possible to where his former home is thought to have been.

**Match Law in Belgium.**

The Belgian government has enacted a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale or keeping in stock of matches containing white phosphorus. The law provides for the confiscation and destruction of the prohibited products, as well as of the apparatus used in their manufacture.

# The Charm of Toulouse

In the Museum Courtyard, Toulouse.

A WANDERER coming from Provence, westward, to the historic capital of Languedoc, and looking for the first time upon the ancient towers of Toulouse, may well wonder whether they are indeed old, so modern is the appearance of the red brick, after the gray-gold stones of the Roman Provence. Old, nevertheless, they are, though differing in style, as in color, from any thing to be seen in other parts of Paris.

The Toulousain gothic has a character all its own; for the true spirit of northern architecture—that of the soaring line—never became indigenous here, says a writer in the Christian Science Monitor. These southerners accepted it only as a fashion of the day, to which concessions must be made; that granted, they proceeded at once to modify the style, to suit the local traditions of a people that at heart loved a horizontal line better than an aspiring one. So they declined to build interior vertical pillars—which, moreover, needed large stones and were very expensive—and instead they threw great vaults over wide spaces, broke up their towers into bays, generally mingled, in a very curious fashion, the spirit of the gothic and the Romanesque. These are points that strike one about the great cathedral of St. Sernin in Toulouse, the largest and finest building of the southern style that is to be seen in France today.

**Cathedral of St. Sernin.**

As usual in churches hereabouts, the building is dark, being lighted by windows behind the triforium, and not from a clerestory above. The Romanesque manner did not relieve its main walls by distributing part of the weight along flying buttresses to the aisles; therefore it dared not build them very high, nor weaken them by piercing large windows. Toulousain congregations, however, never cared for much light within their churches. There was already more than enough without.

Very interesting was my walk round the church, with the sacristan beside me, a handsome, kindly man, gentle and courteous, yet with a certain dignity in his manner, as of one who, though in a humble station, knew well how to command. I liked the quiet firmness with which he rebuked the old women who would chatter too loudly in the transport.

As we did the round of the church we talked together. He told me how deeply he cared for knowledge and learning, how much he regretted that such things meant so little to so many people of his country. "They are lizards who love to lie in the sun; and it is the sun we must blame"—he smiled at his jest—"if my fellow-townsmen are neither savants nor workers, and are too idle to follow up the idea that their minds seize upon so quickly. That is why when we have energy we do so well. I say often that some of our best presidents have come—Mr. Fallieres among them—from the left bank of the Garonne." And with a bow the sacristan left me, to continue "my studies." He was the most eloquent of the many who have deplored to me the meridional disinclination to hard work. There is a proverb extant: "The men of the Midi use what the men of the north produce." The men of the north, I suppose, produced that proverb.

**Houses are Fascinating.**

After the churches—perhaps even before the churches—her renaissance hotels are the greatest charm of Toulouse. And by "hotels" I mean houses, not hostels. Certainly they are most fascinating, both as specimens of architecture of their time, and as affording an idea of the magnificence in which the merchant princes of that day lived. Almost all styles of renaissance are to be seen, from that of the Hotel Bernuy—transitional from Gothic to the lightest and most graceful designs of the new manner—to the Hotel d'Asseat, when the architects had already lost some of the first pure enthusiasm with which they viewed Italian art in the days of Francis I, and onward into the less refined, though rich and luxuriant style of the Maison de Pierre, built in the days of Louis XIII.

The Hotel de Vieux Raisin, I think, gave me the greatest pleasure, so perfectly felicitous it is, as seen from the courtyard. The little loggia, daintily decorated, the windows all variously adorned, and showing upon every sill, pilaster, and headstone, a new device of scroll, garland, or festoon. Here two maidens, bearing proudly and gladly their light lintel border; here full-cheeked, soft-winged cherubs who have fluttered down, to rest awhile in these pleasant places. Beside them are baskets of fruit, hanging bunches of grapes and wreaths of flowers—frail and exquisite little fancies, carved like love-lyrics that nymphs of the fountain write with milk-white fingers upon the walls of their water-grottoes. Elsewhere leaf-words are written in leaves so naturelike as almost to tremble in the breeze, and to keep the courtyard fresh and cool beneath the torrid southern sun. Everywhere you will find in Toulouse, set down in stone among her palaces, such aery gossamer trifles as Joachim du Bellay and Remy de Belleau were fashioning, during those same years, in song.

Sitting here I can look out upon the Place Lafayette, where—because it is raining heavily—the cabmen sit, hunched upon the boxes of their blue cabs with bright red wheels. With heads sunk down into their shoulders, like the anthropophagi of Othello's story, these Jehus of Toulouse sleep the idle hours away. One of them has spread a great faded blue umbrella so far over himself and over his box that only his feet are visible. Those feet recall Tweedledum—or Tweedledee, was it—sheltering from the storm. But there will be no need for long shelter here. Before an hour has passed the sun will be warm again upon the shining pave.

## MONEY MADE IN ODD IDEAS

**Practically No Limit to Inventions That Have Been Granted Patents in United States.**

In enumerating some of the strange patents sanctioned by the patent office an attorney mentions a tornado-proof house, the invention of a New England man. It is built on a pivot so that every breeze turns it with its head to the wind.

Among other inventions is a "pedal calorificator," with which one can blow upon one's toes to warm them. It is a tube, worn under the clothes, with a branch leading to each foot and a mouthpiece at the top. Then there are a polisher for false teeth—merely the end of a corncob stuck on a stick; a sanitary pocket for carrying chewing gum, a wooden bit for preventing snoring, a noiseless alarm clock that yanks the sleeper's arm instead of ringing, another that starts a mechanism that throws him out of bed, and a machine for counting eggs as they are laid.

**Up-to-Date Riches.**

"Jones has secured his pile, all right."

"Plenty of the long green, has he?"

"Long green, nothing! I was referring to his coal pile."—Boston Transcript.

**A Leap-Year Revenge.**

"That rich girl the fellows are all after has a mean disposition."

"What's she doing?"

"She says she is going to propose to all the men in her set."